IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 13 as follows:

~~Figure 1 illustrates~~ Figure-1A, Figure-1B and Figure-1Cillustrate summarized

representation methods, respectively including a Map, a Bar Graph and a Summary

Table, where the Count Aggregation Function counts the apartments for rent in each state

and Information Navigation Techniques can be applied theron in order to filter a smaller

group of records.

Please amend the paragraphs beginning at page 4, line 21 as follows:

~~Figure 3 illustrates~~ Figure-3A and Figure-3B illustrate several examples of typical

OLAP operations on multi-dimensional data.

~~Figure 4 is An illustration~~ Figure-4A and Figure-4B are illustrations of a Drill-

Down through Graph – this summarized representation method enables applying

Information Navigation Techniques.

~~Figure 5 is an illustration~~ Figure-5A and Figure-5B are illustrations of a Drill-

Down through Summary Table - this summarized representation method enables

applying Information Navigation Techniques.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 22 as follows:

There are a number of information representation methods that may be used to

represent data in an information message (as seen, for example, in Figs. 1A, 1B and 1C

~~Fig. 1~~). The use of a summarized representation method is advantageous when the

amount of data is very large, and may be used for creating aggregated information

analysis. Such a summarized representation may be a graph, a map or a summary table. The use of detailed representation methods ~~method~~ (for example, as ~~As~~ seen in Fig. 2) is advantageous when the amount of data is small enough to review, and contains all information about a current record or group of records. The user is enabled to navigate between the summarized representation forms to the detailed form.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 5 as follows:

Finally, a number of information navigation techniques may be applied to an information message. A common technique is filtering, which requires the information consumer to specify criteria, usually in terms of ranges or values. The information message will then show only relevant records, i.e. records whose attributes match the values or are within the ranges given. Another information navigation technique is the use of On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) operations (see Figure-3A and Figure-3B ~~Fig. 3~~). These are operations that allow manipulations such as drill-down, roll-up, dice, slice, pivot, or any other data-mining or data-warehousing techniques (see examples ~~example~~ in Figure-4A, Figure-4B, Figure-5A and Figure-5B ~~Fig. 4~~), over multi-dimensional data. Information navigation techniques also include the use of any mathematical functions or equations that can set a condition that will increase or decrease the amount of records the query result.